

to approve or disapprove the issue of stocks and bonds of a public service corporation, but is forbidden to authorize the capitalization of franchises, except to the extent that the corporation has actually paid for such franchise to the State or a municipality, not including an amount for tax or charge. It is also forbidden to authorize the capitalization upon the merger of the two public service corporations beyond the amount of the capital stock of the two so merged, or to authorize any contract for consolidation or lease.

"Each commission within its jurisdiction is given power to fix the form of accounts and reports of public service companies, to investigate accidents, to fix just and reasonable rates, to order adequate service as to cars, motive power, time schedules, safety devices, employees and other instrumentalities. Its orders are to be in force until modified or abrogated by the commission, or unless declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unauthorized by this or any other act, or to be in violation of a provision of the Constitution of the State or of the United States.

"Any person injured by the failure of a public service company to comply with an order of the commission may bring an action for damages, and if successful is to be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court.

"The commission may, by injunction or mandamus, apply to any court of competent jurisdiction for enforcement of its orders. Penalties ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000 are imposed upon public service corporations violating the act or failing to obey any order of the commission, or its officers, agents and employees violating the act or any order of the commission, or aiding or abetting the corporation in doing so, or guilty of a misdemeanor. Shippers violating any provisions of the act are also liable to a penalty.

"The act is to take effect thirty days after it becomes a law.

"The main features of the present gas and electricity State commission law are reproduced in this act. The articles dealing with railroads, street railroads and common carriers are new, and in order to secure uniformity have been made to conform to the interstate commerce act where there would be a similar duty imposed by each. The articles dealing with the powers of the commission have been drafted after a careful consideration of the laws in force in other jurisdictions, and are believed to give to the commission powers adequate to prevent the repetition of many of the abuses of corporate management of public service companies, and to remedy most of the evils of which public complaint has been made.

"We believe that this act is in the interest not only of the public to be served by the corporations, but also of those who invest in their securities. It recognizes that these corporations, created by the State for public service, are under an obligation to perform that service fully, adequately and fairly. Without unnecessary interference with the internal management of such corporations this act has for its purpose the enforcement of this obligation. It will not be the duty of the commission to operate any public service, but to see that these corporations are so operated as to comply with law. It is to be hoped that the interests affected by this legislation will accept it with an open mind and will cooperate with the Legislature and with the commission in making it effective, in order that there may be no necessity for a legislative investigation looking to additional legislation.

HEARST CALLS ON HUGHES.

An incident of a trip to Albany on Independence League affairs.

ALBANY, March 5.—William Randolph Hearst came to town to-day to attend a meeting of the State committee of the Independence League. Some one suggested that it would be a good idea for Mr. Hearst to call on Gov. Hughes.

A representative of Mr. Hearst called Gov. Hughes up on the telephone and asked him if he would see him. The day after error said he would and made an appointment for 2:15 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour Mr. Hearst, accompanied by Clarence J. Shearn, went to the executive chamber. Gov. Hughes greeted his visitor cordially.

Mr. Hearst said: "How are you?" and the Governor said he was feeling in good health. Then the Governor invited Mr. Hearst to have a chair and Mr. Hearst accepted. The conversation that followed was carried on by the Governor.

After his visit Mr. Hearst said: "I did not find the Governor the frigid, uncommunicative man some have represented him to be. On the contrary, he impressed me as a courteous gentleman who ought to be popular among his associates. Our visit was a very pleasant one. I was glad to meet the Governor."

The meeting of the State committee of Mr. Hearst's organization was for the purpose of considering proposed legislation. Before the meeting, however, Mr. Hearst made his call on the Governor and also called on Attorney-General Jackson. The other Democratic State officers called upon him at his room in the Ten Eyck. Mr. Hearst arrived on a special car accompanied by a number of his followers. The only persons at the State to meet him were Secretary of State Whalen and the latter's secretary.

At the time Mr. Hearst arrived Packy McCabe, the State committee man from Albany, who boasts that it was he who brought about Mr. Hearst's nomination, was at the Capitol conferring with Senator Patrick J. McCarty.

Mr. Hearst made a speech at the meeting of the committee and announced that hereafter his organization would not ally itself with either the Democratic or Republican party. He said his organization had reached a point where it could now advance its principles independently.

The main theme talked about by the leaders was the subject of recount in the Mayoralty election of 1905.

ANOTHER TEACHERS' ARMY.

Invades Albany This Time to Besiege the Assemblymen.

ALBANY, March 5.—The members of the Assembly were besieged to-day by New York women school teachers, who came to urge the Assemblymen, as they did the Senators last Tuesday, to give them the same pay that male teachers get.

The teachers were here in greater force than the week before. It really looked as if this delegation to-day tried to outdo the military display of the delegation that was here last week.

After the hearing the Cities Committee went into executive session, but a committee of the teachers waited around until the committee adjourned, and then they escorted the members as far as the Hotel Ten Eyck and privately related what mean things men were in trying to defeat their bill.

NETZ WILL GET BUSY.

This Attorney-General Will Do His Best to Catch the Fishes.

ALBANY, March 5.—Attorney-General William C. Brewster sent a letter to Attorney-General Jackson to-day acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Attorney-General's communication to Corporation Counsel Ellison of New York on the question of the payment of special franchise taxes due the city from corporations.

The Corporation Counsel will use his best endeavors to secure the collection of franchise taxes in arrears as will advertise them in coming sales for taxes with the purpose of selling the properties unless in default.

JIMMIE O'BRIEN FALLS DEAD.

OLD TIME GASHOUSE LEADER A VICTIM OF HEART TROUBLE.

Supreme as a Rough and Tumult Politician.

—Took Leading Part in Scrap Which Resulted in Murder Charge Against Croker—Never Got Into Tammany Hall.

James O'Brien, distinguished in his later life as an organizer of mushroom Democratic parties, died yesterday morning at the Hotel Astor, where he had lived alone about a year. He had been ill several years from stomach and heart trouble. He returned on Friday from a six weeks' visit to Atlantic City, where he had hoped to gather strength. He was dressing himself to go down to breakfast when he remarked to his son Stanford that he felt very weak. He dropped on the floor a few minutes later, dying almost instantly.

O'Brien was born in the town of Moate, Westmeath, Ireland, in 1838, and came to New York in childhood. He had developed instincts of barbaric leadership which fitted him for the strenuous political life of what is now called the "gashouse" district. But he was tougher and rougher than the native rebels of that neighborhood and the police got him in 1858, when he was a boy of 19, for "riot and assault by battery," and he was sent to Blackwell's Island. He did not serve his sentence of six months, his friends having intervened. Six years later he was chosen Alderman by the young men he dominated in his ward. The rest of his political life ran from 1871 until 1904 was occupied fighting Tammany Hall, chiefly by means of the opposition of Richard Croker. He was prevented from joining it.

The last twenty years of his political career were made picturesque, and at times serio-comic, by his apparent efforts to ally himself under various titles, with the sporadic reform movements. He came to be regarded, politically, as somewhat of a joke and he and his few adherents were called the "Jinobriens."

The first of his independent organizations was created at a dinner in the Hoffman House in 1880 and was called the "O'Brien Protection Democracy." Then he opened a headquarters. The chief object of O'Brien this time was to prove to the Republican National committee that he could deliver enough Democratic votes to elect Blaine. The committee thought he was worth recognizing and he professed that he worked for them.

O'Brien persuaded the Republicans to take stock in him in 1888. Harrison was elected and O'Brien had several of his friends appointed to Federal jobs.

O'Brien always claimed the honor of having first suggested William B. Strong for the nomination of Mayor on the reform ticket, which had its birth in the revelations of the Lexow committee. Strong was the first of the "reform" politicians, of whose executive committee Charles Stewart Smith was chairman and O'Brien was one of his most ardent supporters. It was said at the time that the Mayorial candidacy of the reformers had great confidence in the judgment of O'Brien on political matters and that he frequently consulted him throughout the campaign.

O'Brien himself was authority for the statement that Col. Strong had offered to make him a police commissioner if he succeeded in being elected Mayor. There was so much public criticism of the proposed appointment that Mayor Strong named Andrew D. Parker, Jr., Police Commissioner in place of O'Brien. The "Sheriff," as O'Brien was familiarly called, declared that this appointment was suggested by him.

O'Brien's last organization, the New York Democracy, was launched in December, 1900.

In April, 1885, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, in defending a suit brought by O'Brien's wife, Abbie E. O'Brien, from whom O'Brien had recently divorced, against John A. Benner, a Wall Street lawyer, thus portrayed the leader of the "O'Brien Democracy."

This man O'Brien is a political gladiator, who, with a mere handful of mercenary followers, fought for the spoils of office. You all know the list of offices he has held, but tell me, did he ever hold one of them for the public good, or was it for the benefit of himself or the little gang of mercenaries with whom he fought for spoils to party? The spoils to his political followers is the spoils to be obtained by victory, and the opportunity it will give them to do public good.

Jimmy O'Brien, a man who was never inside of a school one day in his life, a man who can hardly read, write or cipher, a growth of the streets of New York, a watchman for six years, then a sewer, then Sheriff, and then Congressman, can you tell me one of those offices he ever filled for the public good? Let me tell you, gentlemen, it would take the word of forty Jimmy O'Briens to reach a fevered audience that he ever filled one of those offices for the public good. O'Brien tells us that since he was 21 years of age he has never been engaged in an illegitimate business. But we all know what kind of a business he has been engaged in, and we know who, when he failed to get office for spoils, turned gambler in Wall Street. He speculated on chances in business as he has speculated on chances in politics. Since men always follow him, he may care to distribute, and such a gang has been brought here to testify for O'Brien in this case and to sit around and try to raise false enthusiasm by their hollow applause.

When in the past we wanted to fight fire with fire we used O'Brien. I know this, for I was a party to it. And when we fought Tweed in New York we had to use the same kind of follower against him.

The incident that prevented O'Brien from becoming a member of Tammany Hall until the disappearance of Richard Croker from the scene was the fact that on November 3, election day, 1874, Croker was a Coroner and Tammany leader in the old Tweed district, and O'Brien was one of the opposition there. They met, each with a crowd of his adherents, at Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue. Croker and O'Brien exchanged blows and fought, O'Brien striking Croker first. They clinched, and as they broke away, or were parted, several fists were thrown, one of which killed a man named McKenna, one of O'Brien's followers. Croker was arrested, accused of shooting McKenna. O'Brien and his brother, Stephen, testified before the Coroner's jury that they had seen a pistol in Croker's hand and had seen him shoot McKenna. Croker from New York, who they had seen another man kill McKenna. The jury tried Croker discharged.

Before he came to be a serious political figure O'Brien had been the office of Sheriff and had spent one term in the State Senate and one in Congress as a Republican. He was well-to-do.

O'Brien leaves four children, Sanford, a graduate of Georgetown University; James O'Brien, Jr., who is employed in the office of the City of New York; Ella, 18 years of age. The burial will be in Calvary.

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KELSEY TO HAVE A HEARING.

Senator Raimon's Illness May Delay Movement to Push Him.

ALBANY, March 5.—Unless the illness of Senator John Raimon should prevent it, the Senate Judiciary Committee will decide to-morrow what it will do in regard to Gov. Hughes's request that State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey be removed. It is just possible that the committee may wait another week before announcing its plan.

Senator Raimon is a member of the committee and it was said to-night that he would not leave his room this week. Senator Davis, the chairman, arrived in Albany to-night to attend the session to-morrow. His idea is that the committee should grant the request of Gov. Hughes and permit him to be heard. Suit Kelsey consented today with his counsel, ex-Supreme Court Justice Edward W. Hatch. Additional interest in the matter will be taken in seeing former Senator George E. Malby among the counsel for Kelsey.

Suppt. Kelsey is anxious to see himself right before the public. He wants to show that his administration of his department met with the approval of Gov. Higgins, and he also wants to show the present Governor that neither he nor any other man could run the department in any different manner than he has done.

It should be decided that it is not material to have the presence of Senator Raimon at the committee meeting to-morrow afternoon. Suit Kelsey consented today to give Mr. Kelsey his hearing next week. Three or four days will be devoted to listening to Mr. Kelsey. He will not be cross-examined by the Governor, but Senator Higgins, a member of the committee, and it is understood he will have some questions to ask Mr. Kelsey. Senator Armstrong is also a member of the committee.

Gov. Hughes is doing nothing more in regard to the removal of Mr. Kelsey and, while there is some uncertainty in his mind concerning the possible outcome, it is believed that there is a chance for Kelsey to be retained. Friends of his, however, say that Mr. Kelsey will not resign and will wait on lineup of the Senators.

PARSONS BUSY IN ALBANY.

Pushing the Legislation the County Organization.

ALBANY, March 5.—Herbert Parsons, president of the New York county Republican committee, came to Albany to-day in order to use his personal influence to help Assemblyman Ezra Prentice get through the Assembly legislation desired by the New York county organization. Mr. Parsons' chief concern is to have amendments made to the election law in line with the recommendations made by Gov. Hughes.

Mr. Parsons wants the Massachusetts ballot law for New York city. The law will be defeated if it is made a general one, and he wants it adopted for New York city. He also wants a bill passed providing for direct nominations in New York city if it can be made a general bill.

Assemblyman Prentice some time ago introduced a bill providing for direct nominations if decreed by the political organization of the county, and this bill Mr. Parsons believes will be suitable for his organization.

Among other things that Mr. Parsons came to Albany for was to see about the recent recall bill. Mr. Parsons believes the recent bill will help the New York County Republican committee, but he has a talk with Speaker Wadsworth of the Assembly, and afterward it was said that there was a chance of the recall bill being passed by the Assembly, but great pressure would have to be brought to bear upon the up-State members, and particularly two or three.

Mr. Parsons talked with Senator Page regarding the prospects of bills he desires in the upper house. The chances are not so bright for any of the reform measures that he wants in this branch of the Legislature, and whether or not the recall bill can be passed in the Senate is very uncertain.

Mr. Parsons went to the executive mansion with Gov. Hughes for luncheon and came back with the Governor until he took the train for New York city this afternoon. The Governor said that Mr. Parsons' call was a social one.

NATIONAL GUARD TO HUGHES.

Resolutions Presented to Him Inviting the Fullest Investigation.

ALBANY, March 5.—Col. Charles E. Davis, president of the National Guard Association of the State, presented to-day to Gov. Hughes resolutions unanimously adopted by the association, announcing that the officers of the guard would invite the fullest examination into the methods and purposes of the guard in connection with the recent spread of reports implying that a condition of dishonesty exists in the organization.

The resolutions declare that "whatever individual instances of wrong or neglect may exist the guard association protests against the acceptance by the people of the State of any view involving a loss of confidence in the integrity of the guard as a whole or in the general management of the several parts." The resolutions also announce that the association "looks to the Governor for the most effective action to protect the worthy efforts of the National Guard while eradicating every evil which may be found."

ROCHESTER A CITY OF THE FIRST CLASS.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Senate passed to-day the Assembly bill making Rochester a city of the first class. The question will be submitted to a vote of the people next fall.

DIRECTORS FAIL TO RESPOND.

NONE OF N. Y. C. BOARD APPEARS AT SCHWANNKE'S OFFICE.

Even the Coroner Himself Does Not Show Up at the Time Set for Giving Him the Woodlawn Case—Telephones He Isn't Well—Case to Go to Grand Jury.

Coroner A. F. Schwannke's order that the entire board of directors of the New York Central Railroad Company should appear yesterday either in person or by proxy, at his office in the Bronx to answer for the wreck of the Brewster express on February 18, brought out one man, Robert D. Burroughs, an assistant in the company's law department. There was no response from President Newman, W. K. Vanderbilt, Senator Dewey or any of their fellow directors.

Mr. Burroughs was at 177th street and Third avenue at 10 o'clock. That was the hour which persons at the inquest on Monday night understood the Coroner to set after he had expressed his dissatisfaction with the lack of specification in the verdict brought in by his jury.

Mr. Burroughs explained that he had turned up "just to watch things." The Coroner himself was not on hand. He called up his office a little later, though, and wanted to know whether any of the directors had appeared. The Coroner complained of feeling unwell. He thought, though, that he would be able to get around to his office later.

It was about noon when he showed up. Burroughs was at that time had departed. The Coroner wanted to know that he had not set any special hour at which President Newman or any of the other directors should call upon him. His order was of a general character, and it was likely that it had been misunderstood. Before he took any further steps he was best to confer with Acting District Attorney Smyth, who had represented the District Attorney's office at the inquest. Mr. Smyth was not at the proceedings on Monday night when the Coroner announced that all the directors might consider themselves responsible for the accident and come around to his office to give him an answer.

The Coroner saw the Acting District Attorney in the Criminal Courts Building early in the afternoon, and the result was that the Coroner held a session of court right there and granted this motion made by Mr. Smyth:

"In view of the Court's decision to hold the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the Grand Jury in accordance with the verdict of the Coroner's jury herein, I hereby move that in lieu of issuing warrants for the arrest of the president and directors of the said company the Court certify to the Grand Jury the corporation guilty of the crime of manslaughter in the second degree in violation of section 195 of the Penal Code."

This is, of course, the Coroner's official finding and is in strict accord with the verdict of the jury, which failed to fix the responsibility on any individuals.

Mr. Parsons, who had been in the Assistant District Attorney's office, said he had come to the opinion that it would be oppressive on his part to place under arrest or issue warrants for the officials of the road. "They have through the company's counsel," said the Coroner, "placed themselves at the disposal of the District Attorney's office and I have decided to let them alone."

Technically, he said, he would continue their parole until the Assistant District Attorney could put the case before the Grand Jury. Personally he felt that the directors ought to have put in an appearance in one way or another at his office, but he had no right to insist, no danger of any of them running away.

The Acting District Attorney will present his case to the Grand Jury the last of this week or the first of next. He will submit testimony taken before the Coroner's jury as the basis of his investigation. It is likely that the Coroner will not reduce the immunity which will result in the indictment of individuals who were concerned with the management of the corporation.

A. H. Harris, vice-president and general counsel for the railroad company, said yesterday that the company is well satisfied with the consideration the jury has given the matter of the Woodlawn wreck. Although I did not agree with the verdict, he said, he was holding the directors, he may have the power, but whether he has the right under the circumstances is another question which would not rest in the court.

"The road's general manager, A. H. Smith, issued a general order yesterday reducing the speed of all trains within the city limits. This order is a direct result of the inquiry into the wreck at Woodlawn. The order provides that electric locomotives should not be run at a speed of more than an hour on a straight track or thirty-five miles an hour on a curve. Any violation by the rule will result in summary punishment of those responsible.

The order will go into effect to-day and will, it was announced, necessitate a revision of the schedule which will affect all electric trains. The officers of the company are expecting a strong protest from commuters as soon as the order is put into effect with less speed, but they have decided that the speed limits will have to stand. Mr. Smith had this to say:

"The order is in accordance with the recommendations of the Coroner's jury. I do not want to take the responsibility of an accident. Should an accident happen on a curve and had we not reduced our running time we would be open to public censure. I did not think our trains were running with excessive speed, but we had to be on the safe side we have issued this order."

It was said yesterday that all the curves along the Brewster express route have been reinforced and the outer rail elevated.

THE LID ON IN ALBANY.

Police Order Gambling Resorts Closed, Fearing Hughes Will Act.

ALBANY, March 5.—On the morning that William Barnes, Jr., made his celebrated reply to the Governor regarding the method of conducting a political organization, the local leader said he did not fear newspaper criticism or attacks. Since that morning the papers have been saying a lot about the Police Department protecting the numerous gambling resorts in Albany. To-night a detective from Police Headquarters called on the heads of the various gambling resorts and said:

"Better close up for a while until this newspaper roasting stops. The Governor'll get after us."

To-night not a wheel is spinning or a card being drawn from a box. The shutdown means the throwing out of employment of more than 150 men. There were four faro resorts in the city; two poolrooms, a keno game in the only gambling side of Denver; three pool games and any number of draw poker resorts run in fake cigar stores. The policy games have never been stopped in the city.

Last August, for the first time in the history of the city, the poolrooms were closed. This was the result of the agitation against the gambling at Saratoga. But as soon as the Saratoga season was over the poolrooms reopened and continued open through the campaign. The Police Department opened immediately after election. The present shutdown is taken to mean that there will be nothing doing here for the next two years.

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BINGHAM WHACKS INSPECTORS

Continued from First Page.

notwithstanding the letter, Mr. Ivins was still opposed to the bill. "I am violating no confidence," continued Col. Bingham, "when I tell you what Mr. Ivins told me. He told me he was opposed to the bill because it wasn't half drastic enough."

Henry De Forest Baldwin surprised the three inspectors by telling them of a trial that he and thirty-four other New York Yorkers made in May last to find out how well the patrolmen were doing their work. They had visited four precincts on the night of May 11 and in Inspector Walsh's district in the Twenty-first precinct they found 24 per cent. of the men off their posts. In the Twenty-second precinct 26 per cent. of the patrolmen could not be found.

Inspector Schmittberger's, he continued, and was greeted by a loud guffaw from Assemblyman Yoss. In the Seventeenth precinct we found 12 per cent. of the men off their posts, but in the Eighteenth precinct, then Capt. Husey's precinct, out of thirty beats twelve policemen could not be found."

Mr. Baldwin said that he had sent his report to the Commissioner and advised him that he could break men on that showing, but the Commissioner was advised by other officers. Mr. Baldwin's argument was that so long as the inspectors could not control their men and make them do their work they were not fit to be higher officers.

The inspectors say conditions in New York city are satisfactory. They may be wrong, but the inspectors, but they are not to the citizens," continued Mr. Baldwin. "Show me an inspector who has broken up the relations between gamblers and gamblers? Show me an inspector who has broken up the relations between the police and the gamblers? How many inspectors have had their ward men tell them of the practice of the men with the law breakers?"

J. Aspinwall Hodge declared that instead of the New York City police force being the best in the world it was the most corrupt. He referred to Col. McClure not having registered with the Secretary of State. It appears from the testimony given by inspectors as to how they came to be possessed of so much wealth, he said, "that they are not only buying and selling real estate. They can make as much money out of real estate as capitalists as they do as inspectors."

I had hoped that Inspector Husey would get up and say that there was nothing in the story printed this morning that seventeen gamblers had been fined in increased assessments of from \$500 to \$750.

Inspector Husey greeted this with a sneer.

I had expected to hear him say that he didn't know Frank Farrell," continued Mr. Hodge. Mr. McClure, in making the address in defense of the inspectors, relied chiefly on their plea that they would be humiliated. He said there was no politics in the force now, because of the nineteen inspectors thirteen were Republicans. Next fall, he said, there would be a lot of politics. Then there would be the fight for the control of Tammany Hall, and he insinuated that the Mayor would reward favorites by making them inspectors. He declared that he was not a politician, but he had no recollection of Col. Bingham having performed such service.

Inspector Baldwin's statement had evidently been greeted by a lawyer for the language was legal and the inspector showed unfamiliarity with such words as derelict and unbecomable.

Assemblyman Prentice filed a letter written in which he said that he was for the law. It was another slap at Assemblyman Yoss. He had said that Capt. Piper was opposed to the bill. Assemblyman Prentice also filed a letter from Mr. Ivins which said:

"I urge the passage of the bill as the most practical step toward securing efficiency in the police department. The immunity from discipline now enjoyed by inspectors and captains and their practical irresponsibility makes them the masters instead of the servants of the public. As at present constituted the department exists for them, not they for the department."

The service is not satisfactory to any one but themselves. Every honest and intelligent citizen knows as well as the inspectors themselves know that the police department is a disgrace to the city. If the law is not enforced it is merely because to that extent the police are not doing their duty. For reasons to themselves best known, they are not enforcing the law. The Commissioner, instead of ruling the force through the inspectors, is paralyzed by the rule which he has given to the inspectors under existing conditions is deliberate self-deception.

The service is an invitation to corruption, dishonesty and inefficiency, and the Police Department is converted into a corporation to license vice instead of a constabulary to suppress it. Give the Commissioner the tools and he will do the work. As it is, the law has looked the cheek and thrown away the key, yet looks to the Commissioner and the Mayor for the very things it doesn't permit them to do.

"Favor the public interest instead of regarding the private interests of the police servants, and the problem of police administration here will at once become as easy as it is now difficult."

WANT N. Y. FINANCES PROBED.

Philadelphia Committee to Ask Government to Take Action on Reorganization.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—President Roosevelt is to be asked by Philadelphia to cause an investigation of the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The committee of Philadelphia holders of Northern Pacific shares, of which Charles Fearon, head of the firm of Charles Fearon & Co. bankers and Crocker's chairman, has gathered evidence bearing upon their allegations that thousands of stockholders have been ruined by the reorganization.

It was sought to bring these facts before the United States Senate two weeks ago but the effort was blocked. Two other methods are still available. The first is an appeal for Federal investigation and action and investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is probable that the first course will be followed.

Independence League Man Goes on Hail.

Supreme Court Justice Crane in Brooklyn yesterday granted an order reversing the decision of the Board of Election Commissioners that the name of Philip N. Cassidy be placed on the official ballot under the emblem of the Independence League for election to Assembly in the special election to be held in the Fourteenth Assembly district of Kings county next Tuesday to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Assemblyman William Donohue.

Republicans Carry Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 5.—At the annual election to-day the Republicans won every official except one Trustee. They had nominated all the incumbents except W. H. H. McKellar for Treasurer. For President, Isaac H. Smith, Supreme Court stenographer, was induced by the Democrats.

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BRIEF FROM CLEVELAND

On Behalf of Insurance Presidents Against Proposed Legislation.